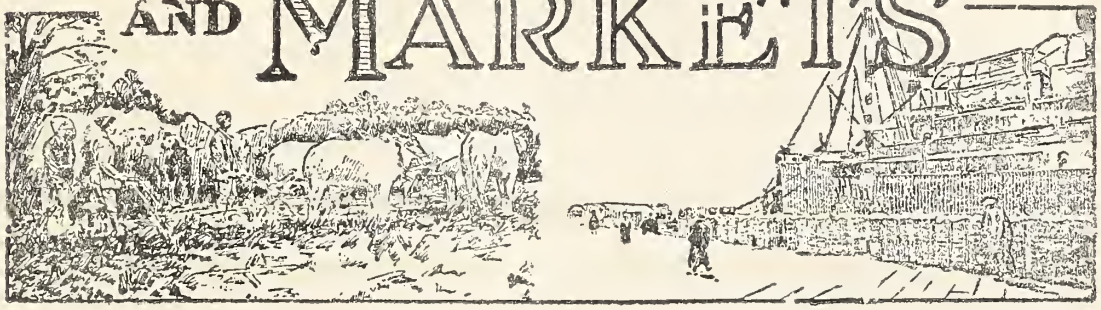
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION

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L A T E   C A B L E S

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German preliminary pig census as of September 4, excluding Saar, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: pigs under 8 weeks 6,624,000 (5,832,000), 8 weeks to 6 months 11,042,000 (9,652,000), sows in farrow 1,165,000 (1,059,000), total brood sows 2,110,000 (1,933,000), total all groups 25,895,000 (22,610,000). (Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed, Berlin, October 1, 1936.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

The 1936-37 Argentine wheat prospects

The 1936-37 wheat crop of Argentina is in need of rain throughout the entire wheat zone, according to Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. Permanent injury and apprehension regarding moisture conditions were, however, confined to the western part of the Province of Buenos Aires and to the Territory of La Pampa. In the latter region, wheat entered the winter with a marked deficiency of moisture reserve, and this factor, possibly as much as any other, is said to underlie the concern over additional rainfall in this district. Over a considerable area in the southwest the aggregate March, April, and May rainfall was only 40 to 50 percent of the usual amount received. In spite of adverse weather conditions, most of the wheat crop in the Province of Buenos Aires is developing normally, while in the San Francisco region of Cordoba and Santa Fé and the Maria district of Cordoba the crop is considered to be in good condition.

The 1935-36 wheat crop of Argentina has been revised to 141,021,000 bushels, according to a cable from Mr. Nyhus. This compares with the second official estimate issued in July of 139,625,000 bushels and the 1934-35 crop of 240,669,000 bushels. Based on an investigation of stocks on hand, which were found to amount to 55,556,000 bushels on August 15, and deducting the estimated domestic requirements for the remainder of the year, the exportable surplus on September 26 was placed at 20,944,000 bushels.

The rye and maslin situation in the Danube Basin

The 1936 rye and maslin crop of the Danube Basin is now estimated at 69,900,000 bushels, according to the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 61,859,000 bushels produced in 1935 and the 5-year average for 1930-1934 of 66,595,000 bushels. The quality of this year's rye continues to be good. The exportable surplus for the marketing year 1936-37 is placed at 5,511,000 bushels. Although it would be possible to export a greater part of the large 1936 crop, it appears doubtful whether all of the present estimate will actually enter foreign trade. Wheat is in such a favorable market position this season that large quantities of rye probably will be substituted for wheat in the diet of the people to release more wheat for export. It has already been reported from Hungary, the principal rye-producing country of the Basin, that rye is not to be used this season for feed but will be utilized for bread making to a greater extent than ever before.

It is estimated that only about 295,000 bushels of rye and maslin were exported from the Basin during July-August, over half of which was Hungarian grain shipped to Austria. Although Austrian rye prices have

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increased, which should have stimulated exports from Hungary, shipments declined both to Austria and to Italy because of the satisfactory prices received on the local markets of Hungary. Prices on all the free markets of the Basin increased substantially during August but declined slightly early in September.

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HOPS

The European hop situation

Prospects for the 1936 hop crop of continental Europe indicate an outturn slightly under last year's large production but somewhat above that of the preceding years, 1932-1934, according to Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals at Berlin. The crop of 1935 was the largest produced on the Continent since 1930, the next largest having been obtained in 1931. Acreage dropped to a low point in 1932 and, in spite of an expansion of 20-25 percent, is still smaller than that of 1931 and considerably under the average of 1928-1932. Last year's yields per acre in Germany and Yugoslavia were unusually high, and the reduction expected this season in the total crop is attributed largely to lower yields in these countries. A slight increase over last year may take place in Czechoslovakia if the crop suffers no further damage from storms or other causes.

The picking of hops started in most districts of Germany and Czechoslovakia around August 20 and was progressing quite well by September 1 in spite of some delay caused by rainy weather. The quality of the crop appears to be fairly good, although unfavorable weather conditions experienced during much of the season may result in considerable range in quality, and possibly in price, throughout the various districts.

Crop conditions in Germany are fairly satisfactory. There was an unusual amount of rain during July and August in the Hallertau district, which produces two-thirds or more of the German crop, but a period of good weather in late August was beneficial. The crop is not expected to equal that of last year, however, and there seems to be a tendency among members of the trade to reduce their estimates as the season advances. The quality of the crop will satisfy requirements, it is said, although some discoloring, caused by adverse weather conditions, will make quality and prices quite different when compared with the crop of 1935. About 30 percent of the German hog crop is grown in the Spalt, Hersbrucker Gebirge, Tettnang, and other Württemberg districts, prospects in which range from generally fair to good. Earlier in the season production in the Spalt district was expected to equal if not exceed that of 1935, but present indications point to a somewhat smaller total for these districts than was reported last season.

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A fairly good outturn is expected in the important Saaz district of Czechoslovakia, which produces about 75 percent of the total crop. Weather reports have not been very favorable, however, and some damage has occurred from storms, diseases, and insect infestations. While some increase over 1935 may be expected, the crop will probably not be so large as early estimates indicated. No increase in acreage took place, and any expansion in production will be almost entirely due to yields. In the Auscha district, which accounts for 15-20 percent of the Czechoslovak crop, an outturn equal to that of 1935 is in prospect. If favorable harvesting weather prevails, there may be an increase over the 3,300,000 pounds estimated to have been produced last year in this district. Good prospects are also reported for the Raudnitz district. The crop may be the largest of recent years, and the quality of the crop appears to be good, with a high lupuline content.

In other European countries, crop prospects vary. Two important producing regions of Poland expect fairly good crops, but an infestation of red spiders has been reported in some sections. The high yields of 1935 will not be repeated in Yugoslavia this season, it is said, although in recent years there has been a marked upward trend in both the acreage and the production of Yugoslav hops. The growth of the hop plants was retarded in Belgium by unfavorable weather, and the quality of the crop has been impaired. Reduced yields and inferior quality are likewise expected in France. The Austrian crop is expected to equal that of 1935.

Export prospects

The quantity of hops available for export in European countries during the 1936-37 season is variously estimated by the trade at from 3,300,000 to 5,500,000 pounds. From October 1, 1935, to July 31, 1936, about 7,000,000 pounds were exported, while in 1934-35 exports totaled 6,173,000 pounds, in 1933-34, 8,234,000 pounds, and in 1930-31, following the large 1930 crop, about 9,000,000 pounds. Because of a decline in beer consumption, it is pointed out that about three-fourths of the important Czechoslovak crop is available for export. Domestic prices are very low, and brewers may return to the old custom of carrying 18 months' stocks. Sales by producers are said to be unusually heavy this season and indicate good quality for the Saaz crop. Some efforts are being made to establish a Czechoslovak hop monopoly in order to increase domestic prices and subsidize exports.

German-Czechoslovak hop trade agreement

The hop agreement between Germany and Czechoslovakia, which was to expire on August 31, 1936, was renewed until August 31, 1937. This agreement provides for the import of 2,200,000 pounds of Czechoslovak hops into Germany at one-half the regular duty of 150 Reichsmarks per 100 kilograms ($27.33 per 100 pounds). In exchange, Czechoslovakia is reported to have agreed to facilitate the import of German dyestuffs.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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German hop-market regulations for 1936

Market regulations for the 1936 hop crop in Germany are quite complicated, but they resemble those of 1935 and are issued with a view toward insuring adequate prices for producers, as well as the sale of their product, and to provide for consumers (breweries and malting factories) the utilization of first-class hops at reasonable prices. After brewery requirements are filled, excess supplies will be disposed of by means of the so-called export levy. This levy has to be paid in money this season instead of in hops, as was permissible last year. While the amount of the levy has not yet been stipulated, it is not to exceed 30 percent of the crop value. In 1935, it amounted to 10 percent.

The regulations again fix the prices of hops, which are to come within the scope of those fixed last year, with an increased minimum price for the particularly high-grade hops of the Spalt, Tettnang, Hallertau, and Jura districts. Furthermore, permits for distributors are to be required again and identification cards for hop purchases whereby a "sorting out" of hop buyers will be possible. Breweries do not need permits as they buy directly from producers, but they are not allowed to resell their hops. The final sales certificate, which is also provided for, gives information as to kind, extent, and development of a hop transaction, and to ignore this certificate makes one subject to a considerable fine. Free purchases of hops may be made from producers throughout the year, instead of being limited to November and December 1 as in 1934 and 1935, respectively. The conditions fixed for payment, while said to be "without detriment to the seller", have been arranged in a manner more favorable for the breweries. The price to producer for 1936 hops grown in the Spalt, Tettnang, Hallertau, and Jura districts has been fixed at a minimum of 200-300 marks per centner (73-109 cents per pound) and for other growing districts at 170-300 marks per centner (62-109 cents per pound). Within these spreads buyer and seller may agree upon the price according to the quality and grade of the product.

Prospects for the British hop industry

No material change is expected in the British production, imports, or consumption of hops during the coming year, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. The monopolistic control exercised by the Hops Marketing Board tends to stabilize the industry. Since this is operating to the satisfaction of both growers and brewers, no important changes are contemplated for 1936-37. The 1936 crop is adequate for current needs, except for the usual importations of special types and qualities. The manufacture of beer continues to expand but at a much slower rate than during the past few years.

The hop-picking season, which extends over a period of only 3 or 4 weeks, was at its peak on September 15, and the crop is estimated at about

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25,200,000 pounds, or the approximate requirements of brewers, but the quality still appears to be somewhat uncertain. There was very little change in the acreage devoted to hops this season. Yields per acre are expected to be less than in 1935 but about the same as the 10-year average during 1926-1935.

Imports of hops into the United Kingdom are usually restricted in a more or less voluntary way to 15 percent of domestic requirements. During the marketing year October-September 1934-35 they totaled 4,498,000 pounds, while in the first 10 months of 1935-36, 4,707,000 pounds were taken. Exports for this season probably will be about the same as in 1934-35, when 1,564,000 pounds were exported, mostly to the Irish Free State.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Canadian fruit crops reduced

The principal tree-fruit crops in Canada are somewhat smaller this year than in 1935, according to the September crop report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The size of the apple crop is of principal interest to the United States since this is the only important export fruit crop grown in Canada. With the exception of Nova Scotia, all Provinces expect smaller harvests this year, but since this Province is the most important source of exports, more competition may be expected in European markets from Nova Scotian apples this year.

CANADA: Fruit production estimates for 1936 with comparisons

Fruit and year	British Columbia	Ontario	Nova Scotia	Quebec	New Brunswick	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples - 1935	5,144	2,181	5,400	666	97	13,488
1936 a/	4,448	1,848	5,550	330	60	12,236
Pears - 1935	226	190	7	-	-	423
1936 a/	210	143	9	-	-	362
Plums and prunes - 1935..	145	110	8	-	-	263
1936 a/	100	49	15	-	-	164
Peaches - 1935	45	575	-	-	-	620
1936 a/	38	385	-	-	-	423
Apricots - 1935	100	-	-	-	-	100
1936 a/	3	-	-	-	-	3
Cherries - 1935	55	160	-	-	-	215
1936 a/	39	154	-	-	-	193

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. a/ Preliminary.

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Spanish Almeria Grape crop small

Exports of Almeria grapes from Spain in 1936-37 are expected to total about 1,000,000 barrels, according to the "Fruit Intelligence Notes" of the Imperial Economic Committee in London. If exports do not exceed this figure, they will be the smallest for many years. Shipments of Almeria grapes amounted to 1,629,000 barrels in 1935-36 compared with 2,356,000 barrels in 1934-35 and an average of 1,629,000 barrels in the 5-year period 1929-30 to 1933-34. The United Kingdom is the principal outlet.

A reduction in the size of the Spanish grape crop is significant since Spain exports small quantities to the United States and is the chief competitor of American grapes exported to Europe. Exports of grapes from the United States to Europe, mainly the Ribier and Emperor varieties from California, have been increasing for several years. Total exports to Europe reached a new high in 1935-36 of 3,502 short tons against 2,632 in 1934-35 and 1,687 tons in 1933-34. The United Kingdom is the most important European market for California grapes. A reduction in the exports of the long-keeping, Spanish Almeria grape should mean a better outlet in Europe for the Emperor variety from California.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Danubian lard and hog exports decline

The Danubian hog situation during August was characterized by lard supplies and exports considerably below those of a year earlier, a further depletion of hog numbers by the marketing of semi-finished hogs and heavy shipments of live hogs to neighboring countries, and increasing domestic prices for lard and feeder hogs, according to the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The strong demand for feeders, coupled with the large barley and corn crops harvested in the Basin this year, gives rise to the anticipation of extensive feeding operations during the winter and increased supplies and exports of lard in 1937.

Danubian lard exports during August totaled approximately 3,300,000 pounds as compared with 2,116,000 pounds in July and 4,541,000 pounds in August 1935, See table, page 419. About 60 percent of the exported lard originated in Hungary as against 79 percent a year earlier. Hungarian lard in August 1936 was shipped almost exclusively to Czechoslovakia. Due to less favorable prices, only small quantities were shipped to Germany. It is probable that exports to that country will be small during the next few months, also, unless the German Livestock Monopoly consents to pay materially higher prices than heretofore. Prices on the Hungarian markets, at about 14 cents per pound, were also too high to make exports to England

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profitable. Yugoslav lard exports during August, amounting to about 40 percent of the total from the Basin, were exclusively to Czechoslovakia at an average price of 14.5 cents per pound, f.o.b. the Yugoslav frontier.

The manufacture of pure lard in Hungary will begin soon. A plant is reported to have been erected in Budapest and the Government has issued obligatory specifications for the preparation of such lard.

Live-hog exports from the Basin during August were estimated at about 55,000 head as compared with 56,440 head in July and 56,042 head in August 1935. See table, page 419. Of these exports 45 percent originated in Yugoslavia. Because of relatively higher prices in Czechoslovakia than in Austria, shipments to the former were increased during August and those to the latter decreased. It is reported that Czechoslovak import requirements during the fall and winter months will be large. It is probable, therefore, that the reduced numbers available for export from the Basin will go largely to Czechoslovakia and that shipments to Austria will remain below usual levels.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

Argentina expects good butter export season

About 80 percent of butter production in the Argentine is for domestic consumption, and during the winter months from June to September, inclusive, domestic consumption exceeds current production so that consumption and exports during this period are partly at the expense of stocks, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. During most of the year, however, production exceeds domestic requirements and prices are on an export basis. The leading export outlet is the English market. At the end of the summer seasons in 1934 and 1935, stocks reached 5,800,000 pounds and 4,700,000 pounds, respectively, but at this season of the year just prior to the opening of spring, stocks declined to low levels. The stocks on August 31 this year were estimated at around 1,800,000 pounds, approximately equivalent to only 15 days domestic consumption. This amount compares with 800,000 pounds on August 31 last year, following an exceptional winter drought, and 2,800,000 pounds on August 31, 1934.

At the present time, small exports are being made to the United Kingdom market, but these amounts are expected to experience the usual seasonal expansion during the spring and summer months (October-March). In most of the dairy districts, pasture conditions are excellent for this date, and with spring temperatures and usual spring pasture conditions

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a heavy butter production is in prospect. Spring production should exceed that of last year when pastures did not fully recover from the winter drought for some months in the spring. See page 418 for table showing monthly production, consumption, exports, and stocks of butter.

At the present time, New York prices of butter are not high enough to be equivalent to the f.o.b. price of butter shipped to England. It is stated that the price on the English market at the present time is equivalent to an Argentine price of 1.30 pesos per kilogram f.o.b. Buenos Aires (about 20 cents per pound). At present the New York price is equivalent to an f.o.b. Buenos Aires price of 1.10 to 1.15 pesos per kilogram (approximately 17-18 cents per pound). There is, therefore, a difference in favor of the English market of fully 10 percent, and with this price situation there is no prospect of any considerable export movement to the United States. It is recognized that this price relationship may change with the arrival of Southern Hemisphere supplies in the English market and by a seasonal improvement in the New York prices.

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The Manchurian official crop estimate released August 10, based on early summer conditions, with the exception of the perilla crop corresponds with those of trade sources, according to information received from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Early estimates made by private groups indicated a larger perilla crop in 1936 than in 1935, but according to the latest official estimate the crop will be 27 percent smaller than that of the preceding season.

MANCHURIA: Production of specified commodities, 1935-1936

Commodity	Unit	1935	1936	Percentage 1936 is of 1935
				Percent
Soybeans	Short tons	4,147,955	4,666,036	112
Kaoliang	Short tons	4,367,313	4,667,138	107
Millet	Bushels	131,061,220	145,008,680	111
Corn	Bushels	73,381,685	80,940,310	110
Wheat	Bushels	36,927,050	35,824,750	97
Other grain	Short tons	1,192,689	1,183,870	99
Perilla	Short tons	199,516	146,606	73
Rice, paddy	Short tons	319,667	440,920	138
Rice, field	Short tons	160,931	167,550	104
Hempseed	Short tons	49,604	45,194	91

Shanghai office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION a/

The outlook for the exportation to Europe of American light tobacco (flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland) is good, whereas that for dark tobacco (chiefly fire-cured) is less favorable. In countries such as Germany, in which trade and monetary restrictions dominate imports, the market for dark (and other) tobacco will depend primarily upon future governmental action, and in Spain it is, of course, impossible to predict what the market will be.

In the case of flue-cured tobacco, the demand should continue to be good in the United Kingdom and in northern Continental Europe unless leaf prices rise too high. In these countries business conditions are generally improving, stocks of flue-cured tobacco are normal or somewhat below normal, and there is a shift toward the increased use of cigarettes, especially toward cigarettes containing a larger proportion of flue-cured tobacco.

The dominating factor in the foreign flue-cured tobacco situation is the United Kingdom. Here stocks are large but not excessive when compared with the increased consumption. The demand in the United Kingdom should continue to be good, but import prospects for flue-cured tobacco at present are not so favorable as they were a year ago when stocks were abnormally low following the small 1934 crop. Stocks are reported to be ample in the Netherlands; normal in Norway, Sweden, and Finland; and low in Denmark and Austria.

The flue-cured market, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, is "price-conscious", however, and will react unfavorably to unusually high prices. At present competing flue-cured production in Southern Rhodesia and in Canada is being adjusted because such tobacco produced in those countries, it is said, cannot be sold at prices satisfactory to growers. Higher prices for American leaf will not only permit increased production in these areas but will also probably accelerate the development of production in India and China. Flue-cured tobacco from both of the latter countries now enters the European market. There is a widespread tendency to experiment with and increase flue-cured production wherever possible. The production in Tanganyika was 16,000 pounds in 1930, for instance, 320,000 in 1935, and over 600,000 pounds in 1936.

Burley tobacco in the northern continental European countries is affected by conditions similar to those which prevail for flue-cured tobacco, except on a smaller scale. Stocks of American Burley tobacco are reported to be low and there is some increased demand for use in the "American" type of blended cigarettes, notably in Denmark and in the Netherlands. No information is available for Belgium.

The export outlook for Maryland tobacco is largely dependent upon France, and no information is available regarding trends in consumption in France. The trade agreement with that country, however, should tend to

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a/ Prepared by P. G. Minneman, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, London, England.

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encourage exports. In the Netherlands the stocks of Maryland tobacco are reported to be high, and the mixed quality of American shipments continues to be a disturbing factor.

The outlook for dark tobacco is generally unfavorable because of decreased consumption of those products in which dark tobacco is used and to greater competition from increased European production. The outlook for Virginia fire-cured tobacco is somewhat brighter than that for the Western types. The consumption of American dark tobacco is reported to be decreasing in Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, while no information is available regarding consumption trends in France, Spain, or Belgium. Domestic production of dark tobacco is increasing, and will probably continue to increase, in Germany and Poland, and there will probably be an export surplus in Italy.

United Kingdom

The outlook with respect to American tobacco in the United Kingdom is generally favorable for the coming year, although there will not be as great an opportunity for imports from the United States 1936 crop as there was for the 1935 crop a year ago. Increased industrial activity is reflected in increased tobacco consumption. Although strenuous efforts are being made to increase the use of Empire-grown tobaccos, the taste for cigarettes made exclusively of American flue-cured tobacco is thoroughly established and has not yet been seriously affected. An increasing number of blended cigarettes containing varying quantities of Canadian, Rhodesian, and Indian flue-cured tobacco are finding favor on the British market, however, and it is estimated that 80 percent of the smoking (pipe) tobacco is Empire grown.

Stocks: Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom on July 1 were 435,999,000 pounds, the largest July 1 stocks on record since 1931, and were 40,387,000 pounds greater than on July 1, 1935. The present stocks are not excessive, however, when the increased consumption is taken into consideration. The ratio of stocks on July 1, 1936, to withdrawals for manufacturing during the preceding 12 months was 1.94, as compared with 1.86 on July 1, 1935, and 2.04 on July 1, 1934. Stocks on September 1, 1935, were extremely low because of the small imports from the United States 1934 crop, thus affording an unusual opportunity for large imports from the 1935 crop, which resulted in restoring stocks during the first part of 1936 to a more normal level when compared with the increased consumption. The stocks of Empire-grown tobacco are slightly below those of a year ago, the present increased stocks being due primarily to increased stocks of non-Empire (United States) tobacco. Stocks of Canadian (flue-cured) and Nyasaland (dark) tobacco are below normal, whereas the stocks of Rhodesian and Indian tobacco have increased.

Imports and Empire production: The total imports of unmanufactured tobacco (stripped tobacco converted to leaf equivalent) amounted to 267,259,210 pounds in the calendar year 1935, as compared with 254,978,811

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pounds in 1934. Of the total 1935 imports, 217,027,034 pounds were non-Empire-grown tobacco (estimated 98 percent from the United States). Imports of the 1935-36 crop (not calendar year) from Empire countries consisted of about 15,000,000 pounds each from Southern Rhodesia and British India, about 11,000,000 pounds from Nyasaland, and over 8,500,000 pounds from Canada. The Southern Rhodesian crop now being marketed is estimated to be about 10 percent less than last year's crop, while the acreage of the Canadian crop is greater than it was last year. The Indian crop of light flue-cured tobacco grown from American seed is becoming a more important factor in Empire production, as the quality of some of the light Indian tobacco is said to be satisfactory for use in British blended cigarettes.

The total quantity of Empire-grown tobacco imported during the first 7 months of 1936 was 25,005,524 pounds (converted to leaf equivalent), as compared with 21,202,970 pounds during a similar period a year earlier.

Consumption: The total unmanufactured tobacco withdrawals from bond (for manufacture) during the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, amounted to 224,500,000 pounds, or over 5 percent more than the total of 213,100,000 pounds during the preceding 12-month period. Withdrawals of Empire-grown tobacco during the 12-month period totaled 43,940,000 pounds, or about 8 percent greater than the year before; whereas withdrawals of United States tobacco during the same 12 months amounted to 180,600,000 pounds, or only 4.6 percent greater than the year before. These figures clearly indicate that during the past 1935-36 period there was an increase in the proportion of Empire-grown tobaccos used in the United Kingdom, although such increase was, of course, not as great as the total increase in tobacco consumption.

Germany a/

Consumption of tobacco products, tobacco imports, and domestic production of leaf tobacco in Germany have each been showing a steady upward movement since 1931, when the depression low point was reached. Total consumption in 1935 reached the highest level since the 1929 peak. The trend of recent developments has been unfavorable for United States tobacco, however. The increase in domestically grown tobacco appears to be replacing some of the dark types previously imported from the United States, and there are indications that this development may continue. There is also some tendency for consumption to shift toward cigarettes and cigars containing domestic and imported tobacco other than American, and away from smoking mixtures and chewing tobacco, in the manufacture of which the greater part of American leaf heretofore imported was used. Trade agreements and barter and compensation arrangements are playing an increasingly prominent part in German foreign trade and will continue to be the most important factor affecting the importation of tobacco.

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a/ Based on a report by Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, Berlin.

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Stocks: No data on stocks are available in Germany, but trade reports indicate that stocks are somewhat lower than normal, especially of American tobacco, which, according to reports from the trade, are sufficient to last only until late fall. Stocks of Western fire-cured tobacco will be the first to run out and appear to be the most difficult for which to find substitutes. On the other hand, the stocks of domestically grown tobacco are probably normal or above normal because of the unusually large 1934 crop, which is now being used. By adding the quantity of domestically grown leaf tobacco from the preceding year's crop to the net imports and comparing this with total consumption, it appears that during each of the years 1933 and 1934 approximately 12,000,000 pounds more tobacco were grown and imported than were consumed. Similarly for 1935, these figures show an excess of about 25,000,000 pounds. This would indicate a cumulation of excess stocks of domestically grown tobacco, which, according to the trade, consist largely of undesirable grades.

Production: Tobacco production in Germany has been under strict control for several years, but both acreage and production have been steadily increasing. The table on page 405 shows that the production in 1934 was materially higher than in preceding years, owing primarily to favorable yields. The smaller 1935 crop was only slightly greater than the 1932 and 1933 crops. Prospects for the 1936 crop are considered favorable, although it may lack in quality.

Consumption: The total consumption of tobacco in Germany has been increasing steadily each year since the low point of 210,411,000 pounds in the depression year 1931. In 1935 the total consumption was 243,709,000 pounds, and the rate of consumption during the first 6 months of 1936 would indicate an increase of nearly 2 percent above 1935. The increased consumption is accounted for entirely through the increased consumption of cigars and cigarettes. The consumption of smoking mixtures, chewing tobacco, and snuff has declined steadily since 1931. These shifts in consumption are generally unfavorable for American tobacco because the greater part of American tobacco heretofore imported into Germany has been used in the manufacture of smoking mixtures and chewing tobacco, and relatively small quantities have been used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

Imports: Imports of leaf tobacco have increased steadily since the 1931 low point. The prospect for 1936 is that total imports will about equal those of 1935 unless unforeseen developments occur. During the first 6 months of 1936 imports of United States tobacco amounted to about 5,496,950 pounds or approximately at the same rate as for 1935. Germany's tobacco production, imports, and consumption are summarized in the table on the following page.

Government regulations: The German import duty of 180 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms (32.8 cents per pound) on leaf tobacco constitutes a high degree of protection to German growers and is intended to encourage production. The large supply of domestic tobacco caused authorities to

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

consider a proposal to increase the use of domestically grown tobacco through compulsory requirement of a certain percentage in low-priced cigars. According to the German control bureau's circular No. 116/36 DST. (48/36 Ust.) of July 31, 1936, no more permits were to be approved after August 3, 1936, for private barter deals or transactions in Aski marks with firms in the United States. Heretofore a large share of German imports of United States tobacco has been through these two mediums since their establishment as methods of trade. Under present conditions, Hamburg tobacco importers are reported to be unable to forecast import trends, inasmuch as future imports depend entirely upon the policy of the control bureau and any new regulations that may be issued.

GERMANY: Tobacco acreage, production, imports, and consumption, 1931 to 1935 and January-June 1936

Description	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Jan.-June 1936
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
Acreage	25.7	26.8	29.7	30.3	31.3	a/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Production	51.1	62.2	64.9	76.9	66.5	a/
Total net imports	153.3	161.6	173.2	189.9	192.3	a/
Imports from United States ..	12.9	14.1	12.0	11.3	10.7	5.5
Consumption:						
Cigars	71.1	60.6	69.0	81.7	86.2	43.4
Cigarettes	56.3	69.1	72.4	79.6	81.0	41.2
Smoking	73.6	74.0	73.4	71.9	68.3	35.3
Chewing	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.3
Snuff	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	1.8
Total	210.4	212.6	223.4	241.9	243.7	124.0

a/ Not yet available.

Norway

General market conditions for tobacco are unchanged in Norway. On the whole, conditions are normal and the outlook for American tobacco is good. Stocks are reported to be about normal. The use of American flue-cured tobacco in cigarettes is increasing appreciably. The consumption of snuff and chewing tobacco is declining further.

Data are not available as to total tobacco stocks in Norway, but stocks held in bonded warehouses on January 1, 1936, were slightly over 4 percent greater than a year earlier, and present stocks are considered to be normal.

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Total imports of leaf tobacco during 1935 amounted to 5,774,068 pounds, or about 7 percent more than the 5,400,752 pounds imported during 1934. During the first 6 months of 1936, however, the imports of leaf tobacco were about 4 percent less than during the first 6 months of 1935. The recent decrease in imports is attributed to curtailed imports of Oriental leaf tobacco because of the higher prices prevailing for this type. Imports of tobacco products usually are only about 3 percent as large as imports of leaf tobacco. There has been a material increase in the importation of tobacco products, however, especially of smoking tobacco. During the first 6 months of 1936, such imports were about 20 percent greater than during the first half of 1935, owing largely to the anticipation of greater tourist travel.

The total quantity of tobacco products consumed in Norway during 1935 was about 3 percent greater than in 1934. The consumption of smoking tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars increased materially over preceding years. There was little change in the consumption of snuff, and the consumption of chewing tobacco declined slightly. The increased consumption of smoking tobacco and cigarettes and the shift to light cigarettes should be reflected in somewhat improved demand for American tobacco, especially for the flue-cured and Virginia fire-cured types.

Sweden

In Sweden the tobacco situation is generally favorable for the types of tobacco used in cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco, especially flue-cured tobacco. Not only is consumption of cigarettes increasing, but according to information from the American Consulate-General in Stockholm there is also a decided tendency lately to favor American blended cigarettes. There is a continuing decline in the consumption of chewing tobacco and snuff, for which Virginia and Western fire-cured tobacco are largely used. It is also reported that the consumption of Oriental tobacco has been adversely affected because of a rise in price of this product.

Although no figures are published on total tobacco stocks, it is estimated that the stocks of both United States and other tobacco are approximately normal or slightly below normal. A year ago the stocks were extremely low, principally because of small importations from the United States during 1934. There is a small domestic production of tobacco of about 1,250,000 pounds in Sweden, used almost entirely in the manufacture of snuff. There is no change reported in current domestic production.

The prospect for imports of United States tobacco appears to be slightly better than the average of recent years, but not so good as during 1935. The imports during 1935 were somewhat greater than normal in order to make up for the smaller imports from the United States during 1934. During the first 6 months of 1936, imports of United States leaf tobacco were about 11 percent less than those during the first 6 months of 1935. Imports

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

from Greece were increased materially in 1935. There has also been an increase in the importation of manufactured tobacco, especially of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, this development becoming more pronounced during the first half of 1936.

Total tobacco consumption in Sweden amounted to 18,739,100 pounds in 1935, as compared with 18,342,272 pounds in 1934 and 18,408,410 pounds during 1933. Consumption of cigarettes has increased approximately 8 percent per year during the past 2 years, whereas the consumption of cigars and smoking tobacco has increased slightly over 3 percent and consumption of chewing tobacco and snuff has decreased 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively. The consumption of cigarettes with mouth-pieces is decreasing, while the consumption of cigarettes without mouth-pieces is increasing rapidly. Since the latter type contains nearly twice as much tobacco as the former, this shift is resulting in an increase in total tobacco consumption. Also, there is an evident shift from large cigars to small cigars weighing not more than 3.3 grams each, called "cigar-cigarettes."

Finland

The tobacco situation in Finland is generally favorable. Stocks are not excessive and consumption of cigarettes, smoking mixtures, cigars, and snuff is increasing, with the consumption of chewing tobacco showing further decline.

Total tobacco stocks on July 1 were somewhat larger than the unusually low July 1 stocks of a year ago, but present stocks are smaller than on July 1 of either 1934 or 1933.

Total imports during 1935 amounted to about 6,400,000 pounds, as compared with an average of about 5,260,000 pounds annually during the 3 years 1931 to 1933. Imports during the first 6 months of 1936 were about 13 percent above the similar period in 1935, chiefly because of increased importations from Greece and the United States.

The total consumption of manufactured tobacco has increased materially during the past 2 years. The consumption of cigarettes, which accounts for over 80 percent of the total, in 1935 increased over 6 percent above that of 1934. Consumption of cigars increased about 11 percent, and of snuff 3 percent. These increases continued during the first half of 1936. The consumption of smoking tobacco in 1935 decreased slightly below that in 1934, but has shown a marked recovery in 1936. The use of chewing tobacco has decreased continuously. The increased cigarette consumption should be reflected in increased demand for American flue-cured tobacco. The demand for dark tobacco, both Kentucky and Virginia, will probably be unchanged, being affected both by the recent increase in consumption of smoking tobacco and snuff and the continued decrease in that of chewing tobacco.

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Denmark

In Denmark there appears to be a distinct tendency toward the increased use of flue-cured tobacco as well as of Burley tobacco in cigarettes. This should be reflected in somewhat increased imports.

No information is available regarding the stocks of tobacco in Denmark, but from the fact that imports during 1935 were somewhat less than in 1934, while consumption is increasing, it appears that stocks are lower than last year. Imports during 1935 amounted to 16,976,310 pounds, or about 5 percent less than in 1934.

It is estimated that the consumption of United States tobacco is increasing appreciably, especially of flue-cured and Burley tobacco, larger proportions of which are being used in blended cigaretts and in smoking mixtures. The outlook for dark tobacco remains unchanged.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands the outlook for flue-cured tobacco is favorable, although present stocks carried over are ample. The outlook for Burley tobacco is favorable and that for Virginia dark tobacco is fair. The demand for Western dark and for Maryland tobacco, however, will probably not be strong during the coming year. The favorable outlook for flue-cured tobacco is due to the following factors (1) the large stocks of a year ago are being reduced; (2) the consumption of cigarettes and shag is increasing slightly because of the distinct change in taste toward products containing the American blend and away from pure Oriental; (3) the price of Oriental tobacco is relatively high; and (4) the tendency toward increased consumption in the lower-priced cigarettes seems to be definitely checked. According to information from the American Consulate in Amsterdam, the cartel to divert demand from the three-fourths-cent to the higher-priced one-cent cigarettes has met with success. It is also stated that the cartel is saving from bankruptcy and liquidation the medium-sized producing companies. It is understood that the Government has indicated that it will not prescribe a restriction on imports of cigarettes as a complementary step to the organization of the cartel.

The stocks of United States tobacco in bonded warehouses in the Netherlands on July 1 totaled 5,996,512 pounds. These stocks do not include factory stocks, but factory stocks are believed to be relatively unimportant. The January 1 bonded stocks of all tobacco amounted to 116,623,340 pounds, as compared with 128,687,260 pounds in 1935. Stocks of flue-cured tobacco, although relatively high, are declining to a more normal level. Stocks of Burley and of Western dark tobacco are unusually low, but the decline in the consumption of dark tobacco means that low stocks may not result in increased importations. Stocks of Maryland tobacco are relatively high, principally because of the unusually heavy importation of Maryland tobacco during 1934 and the second quarter of 1935.

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Imports from the United States during 1935 were materially smaller for all types of tobacco than during 1934, and total imports of United States tobacco during the first half of 1936 were 22 percent smaller than during the first half of 1935. Imports of flue-cured tobacco, however, increased during the first half of 1936.

The consumption of cigarettes in 1935 increased slightly but registered a decrease during the first 6 months of 1936. The consumption of smoking (cut) tobacco and of cigars was practically the same in 1935 as in 1934. During the first half of 1936, however, the consumption of cigars and smoking tobacco showed increases of from 3 to 5 percent.

Poland

The recent improvement in economic conditions in Poland and the consequent improved purchasing power is reflected in a somewhat increased demand for tobacco products, thus reversing the tendency during recent years of continued decline in consumption. The large 1935 crop grown in Poland, more than 50 percent larger than either of the two preceding crops, however, will have a depressing effect on the market, especially for low-quality tobacco. It is anticipated that efforts may be made to place imports of tobacco on a barter basis with those countries having a favorable balance of trade with Poland. This would seriously affect imports from the United States. As the economic depression lifts from Poland, the consumption of tobacco will increase, but it is anticipated that such increase will be met to a large degree by increased domestic production.

Although no data are available concerning tobacco stocks, the indications are that stocks are somewhat above normal, owing to the unusually large domestic crop harvested in 1935. This crop amounted to 24,613,390 pounds as compared with 14,742,556 pounds and 15,927,647 pounds for the 1934 and 1933 crops, respectively. Although the quantity of fire-cured and flue-cured tobacco produced in Poland is very small, concerted efforts are being made to produce larger quantities of these types each year.

Imports during 1935 were about 5 percent smaller than in 1934. Smaller quantities were imported from Italy and from the United States and larger quantities from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece. Imports have gradually declined, largely because of the decreased consumption (until recently) and to Government measures adopted to restrict imports and to encourage domestic production.

The consumption of cigarettes, cigars, and snuff during 1935 declined between 10 and 12 percent below that of 1934, but the consumption of smoking tobacco, especially the better grades, increased more than 4 percent above 1934. An increase in cigarette consumption was registered throughout the first quarter of 1936. This improvement in consumption reflects the increased purchasing power.

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

France

No information is available regarding stocks or recent trends in consumption of tobacco in France. Total imports during 1935, however, were about 74,000,000 pounds or about 20 percent greater than in 1934, but about 12 percent less than in 1933. By far the greatest increase in imports was from Algeria, Greece, Bulgaria, and the Dutch East Indies, while imports from the United States declined in 1935. During the first quarter of 1936, imports continued to increase and during the month of April, the most recent month for which data are available, the importations from the United States increased materially and constituted about half of the total imports from countries other than French colonies.

Czechoslovakia

No unusual developments are reported in the tobacco market situation for Czechoslovakia. Total importations from the United States usually amount to about 750,000 pounds, which during 1935 were made up of about 50 percent dark Virginia tobacco, 35 percent Burley, and the remaining 15 percent flue-cured, Western dark tobacco, and Maryland. Much of the American dark tobacco is used in the manufacture of a long thin cigar and the consumption of this type of cigar is declining materially, owing largely to the relatively high price at which it is sold, according to information from the American Consulate-General at Prague.

No information is available regarding stocks, but the information regarding production, imports, and consumption would indicate that stocks as a whole are not excessive.

The 1935 crop was 27,812,000 pounds as compared with the 1934 crop of 30,165,000 pounds. The 1936 acreage is reported to be only one-half of 1 percent larger than the 1935 acreage.

Total imports during 1935 may be considered as nearly normal in spite of the fact that they were more than twice as large as the imports in 1934, when the carry-over of previous stocks on hand resulted in unusually small imports. Imports of American fire-cured tobacco for use in making small cigars will probably decline somewhat in 1936. No information is available as to prospects for Burley and other types.

The total consumption in 1935 is estimated to be slightly less than in 1934, there being very little change in the consumption of cigarettes or cigars. Consumption of smoking tobacco has declined somewhat and the consumption of snuff has declined considerably below that in 1934 and 1933.

Austria

The consumption of tobacco in Austria has declined, especially of cigarettes and cigars. United States tobacco in Austria is used primarily in these two products. There seems to be a shift to smoking tobacco,

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

especially cut tobacco suitable for hand rolling of cigarettes. In relation to imports and consumption, it would appear that stocks are not excessive.

Data regarding stocks are not available, but, considering imports, it appears that stocks of United States tobacco are probably considerably below normal.

The total imports of leaf tobacco in 1935 were about 4 percent over those of 1934 but about 12 percent less than in 1933. During the first 6 months of 1936, imports were only two-thirds as large as during the first half of each of the 2 preceding years. During 1935, imports from the United States were only about two-thirds as large as those of the preceding year.

The consumption of cigarettes, cigars, and snuff in 1935 declined between 3 and 6 percent below that of the preceding year. There was practically no change in the total consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco. The reduced consumption of cigars will probably be reflected in somewhat lower demand for fire-cured tobacco, but the demand for other types should be maintained. While the consumption of cigars as a whole declined, the consumption of denicotinized cigars increased 15 percent above that of 1934. Similarly, the consumption of pipe tobacco declined, but the consumption of denicotinized pipe tobacco, although representing only about 1 percent of the total, increased 50 percent above 1934.

Hungary

No information is available regarding the stocks of leaf tobacco in Hungary. The 1935 tobacco acreage was about the same as in 1934, but production was 41,486,000 pounds, or about 4 percent greater.

Total imports during 1935 amounted to 2,385,377 pounds, almost double the imports during 1934. Imports from the United States are negligible. Total exports of leaf tobacco during 1935 were 21,081,267 pounds, or about 10 percent less than in the preceding year.

Consumption of domestic leaf, which amounts to about 85 percent of the total, in 1935 increased 18 percent above that of the preceding year, while the consumption of imported tobacco, making up about 15 percent of the total, decreased about 4 percent. The consumption of cigarettes and snuff increased, while cigar consumption decreased materially below that of 1934.

Italy

Information regarding the production of tobacco in Italy or exports therefrom is not available for 1935. It is known, however, that the tobacco crop has been increased materially and that there is an export surplus.

THE EUROPEAN TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

With respect to consumption, there is a definite shift from cigars, snuff, and cut tobacco toward cigarettes. During the fiscal year 1934-35 consumption of cut tobacco in Italy was about 7 percent less than in the preceding 2 years, and cigars and snuff each about 30 percent less, while the manufacture of cigarettes increased over 7 percent during the 2-year period.

Turkey

It is reported that the higher prices paid by buyers induced tobacco growers in Turkey to plant this year on a scale never before undertaken, the 1936 crop for Turkey being estimated at 99,000,000 to 110,000,000 pounds as compared with 71,000,000 to 73,000,000 pounds in 1935. The carry-over is small and estimated to be less than 2,204,000 pounds. Germany is reported lately to have become an important buyer, owing in a great measure to the effects of agreements between that country and Turkey. Stocks of Turkish tobacco in other European countries are understood to be low and the demand active.

Algeria

The area under tobacco for the 1936 crop in Algeria, largely smoking tobacco, is 54,340 acres as compared with 56,810 acres in 1935 and approximately the same in 1934. Experiments with American types of tobacco, chiefly dark tobacco, are said to have been unsatisfactory, primarily because of soil and climatic differences. The imports into Algeria in 1935 amounted to 7,205,515 pounds, and were about 20 percent larger than in either of the past 2 years.

Balkan States

No reports have been received regarding the current tobacco situation in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. The monopolies of several of these countries in 1934 ordered plantings to be reduced so that burdensome accumulations of stocks might be reduced. In 1935, when stocks had been adjusted, plantings were again permitted at or near the former level, as indicated by the following table.

TOBACCO: Acreage in specified countries, average 1929-1933, annual 1934 and 1935

Country	Average 1929-1933	1934	1935
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Greece	209	181	200
Bulgaria	75	55	85
Rumania	50	25	44
Yugoslavia	41	18	41

Trade and barter agreements between several of the above countries and north European countries have materially stimulated their tobacco trade.

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WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/ ..	101	117	104	116	120	131	95	110	95	123	d/ 81	d/117
Low c/....	82	98	78	94	83	108	82	84	70	89	d/ 56	d/ 92
Sept. 5...	94	110	97	110	114	123	89	97	85	111	e/ 66	e/100
12...	94	112	98	111	112	124	90	101	90	115	e/ 74	e/ 99
19 ..	99	113	103	113	119	126	93	105	94	118	81	e/ 98
26...	98	115	101	115	118	130	89	108	91	121	74	e/101

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ July 1 to date. d/ October, November, and December futures, 1935; September, October, and November futures, 1936. e/ November futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/....	106	128	118	126	136	150	120	166	105	121	83	100
Low b/	99	99	93	100	109	124	101	125	85	96	74	82
Sept. 5....	98	119	112	119	129	140	108	120	93	114	75	93
12...	101	122	113	123	131	143	112	140	98	116	76	94
19...	105	125	117	122	136	144	113	138	107	120	83	96
26...	106	128	118	126	136	149	113	148	105	121	82	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked. b/ July 1 to date.

ARGENTINA: Area, production, and exports of corn, 1926-27 to 1935-36

Crop year April-March	Area		Production	Exports during following season
	Seeded	Harvested		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926-27	10,599	9,060	320,848	289,879
1927-28	10,739	8,999	311,597	246,240
1928-29	11,831	9,026	252,408	209,532
1929-30	13,955	10,428	280,617	206,420
1930-31	13,776	11,577	419,661	387,759
1931-32	14,468	9,518	299,329	250,712
1932-33	14,539	9,373	267,761	209,378
1933-34	16,096	10,161	256,913	209,541
1934-35	17,368	14,091	451,943	311,882
1935-36	18,854	12,652	379,900	a/ 136,631

Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus. a/ Exports through September 25.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/....	96	118	59	99	42	56	80	88	58	46	113	130
Low b/.....	76	59	56	94	37	47	42	48	27	25	41	58
			Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.						
Aug.29.....	76	114	57	95	37	54	45	82	27	45	67	129
Sept.5.....	77	109	56	94	38	53	44	82	28	43	64	126
12.....	82	114	57	95	39	54	45	86	30	43	53	129
19.....	85	116	58	96	42	53	48	87	31	44	54	130
26.....	84	112	59	95	39	53	50	88	31	45	58	130

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1934-35	1935-36	Sept.12	Sept.19	Sept.26	July 1 to	1935-36 b/	1936-37 b/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	4,050	9,886	265	436	115	Sept.26	3,073	3,150
Canada	14,453	6,882				Aug. 31	1,819	3,851
Argentina	20,739	9,468	0	58		Sept.19	1,404	1,150
Danube and Russia	11,250	37,375	1,279	1,989	355	Sept.26	17,887	7,155
Total	50,492	63,611					24,183	15,306
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,147	1,429	0	1	0	Sept.26	179	10
Canada	17,407	14,892				Aug. 31	2,263	2,493
Argentina	43,753	9,790	0	0	400	Sept.26	4,861	1,482
Danube and Russia	8,444	2,847	0	0	0	Sept.26	30	170
Total.........	70,751	28,958					7,333	4,155
CORN, EXPORTS: d/	1933-34	1934-35				Nov.1 to	1934-35	1935-36
United States....	4,832	880	3	0	0	Sept.26	674	763
Danube and Russia	23,134	15,857	587	255	102	Sept.26	15,773	14,410
Argentina	228,864	256,143	7,379	8,834	12,302	Sept.26	225,889	258,374
South Africa.....	8,583	21,882	26	26	25	Sept.26	18,976	7,330
Total.........	265,413	294,762					261,312	280,877
United States imports	1,362	41,141				July 31	24,911	10,706

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning November 1.

HOPS: Acreage in specified European countries,
average 1925-1932, annual 1933-1935

Country	Average 1928 to 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Germany	a/ 30	25	25	25	b/ 25
Czechoslovakia...	37	25	27	30	b/ 30
Belgium..........	3	2	3	2	b/ 2
France...........	7	5	5	5	b/ 5
Poland...........	c/ 7	5	7	7	b/ 7
Total above countries....	84	62	67	69	69
England and Wales.	20	17	17	17	b/ 17
Total.........	104	79	84	86	86

International Institute of Agriculture Bulletins.
a/ Average 1929-1933.
b/ Berlin office estimate.
c/ Average 1928,1929, and 1932.

HOPS: Estimated production in specified European countries,
average 1928-1932, annual 1933-1936

Country	Average 1928 to 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany..........	a/ 20,723	14,991	14,330	18,960	b/ 17,637
Czechoslovakia....	24,692	13,889	15,653	15,432	b/ 17,086
Belgium..........	3,086	1,543	2,866	3,748	b/ 2,756
France...........	6,393	3,087	3,086	5,952	b/ 4,960
Hungary c/........	220	220	-	-	-
Poland c/.........	d/ 3,748	2,646	3,086	-	-
Total above countries.....	54,894	33,510	35,935	44,092	-
England and Wales.	27,778	24,251	29,101	27,778	e/ 25,000
Total	82,672	57,761	65,036	71,870	

International Institute of Agriculture Bulletins.
a/ Average 1929 to 1932.
b/ Berlin office estimate based on expected change from 1935 official figures according to September 1 condition.
c/ Country not included in the total.
d/ Average 1928, 1929, and 1932.
e/ London office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, September 25, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	1936							
	August				September			
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling	14.69	14.49	14.13	14.04	14.06	14.75	14.72	14.11
Low Middling	13.43	13.24	12.87	12.78	12.91	13.59	13.35	12.86
Egyptian (Fully good fair) -								
Sakellaridis	23.43	23.06	21.68	21.54	21.64	22.66	21.60	21.29
Uppers	17.49	17.05	16.77	16.47	15.78	16.10	16.03	15.46
Brazilian (Fair) -								
Ceara	13.12	13.03	12.77	12.68	12.80	13.59	13.56	13.06
Sao Paulo	13.64	13.55	13.29	13.20	13.33	14.12	14.09	13.59
East Indian -								
Broach (Fully good)	11.48	11.35	11.09	11.17	11.29	11.88	11.83	11.51
C.P. Oomra No. 1, superfine	11.97	11.83	11.61	11.50	11.63	12.22	12.17	11.85
Sind (Fully good)	10.06	9.93	9.87	9.97	10.10	10.47	10.31	-
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	16.99	16.90	16.65	16.55	16.48	17.17	-	-

Converted at current exchange rate.

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BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London, October 1, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	September 24	October 1	October 3
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	34.5	33.5	27.2
San Francisco, 92 score	36.5	35.5	29.0
Copenhagen, official quotation	21.5	22.0	22.8
London:			
Danish	27.2	27.5	28.2
New Zealand	22.4	22.8	25.8
Dutch	22.0	21.5	23.1
Estonian	a/	a/	a/
Siberian	21.3	21.4	24.0

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.
a/ No quotation.

BUTTER: New Zealand grading, 1936-37 season to September 18, with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Total August 1 to July 30..	307,731	296,965	321,277
Week ended	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
August 7	2,212	2,419	2,016
14	2,912	3,898	2,811
21	3,640	3,864	3,366
28	4,088	4,536	4,032
August total	12,852	14,717	12,225
September 4	4,738	4,368	5,040
11	5,432	5,040	5,544
18	6,261	5,376	5,880
Total August 1 to Sept. 18.	29,283	29,501	28,689

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Australian grading, 1936-37 season to September 1, with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Total July 1 to June 30....	245,436	267,098	211,000
Week ended	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
July 7	1,371	1,120	195
14	1,389	1,044	166
21	1,499	907	269
28	1,156	1,147	426
July total	5,415	4,218	1,056
August 4	1,508	1,254	672
11	1,487	1,337	784
18	1,606	1,315	1,942
25	2,193	1,579	1,516
August total	6,794	5,485	4,914
September 1	2,251	2,041	2,027
8	3,835	3,040	2,639
Total July 1 to Sept. 1....	18,295	14,784	10,636

Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, Imperial Economic Committee.

ARGENTINA: Monthly production, consumption, stocks, and exports of butter, 1934-1936

Month	Production			Consumption		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
January..	7,275	7,167	7,930	3,968	3,642	3,139
February.	7,275	6,272	6,590	3,968	3,201	3,344
March....	6,382	6,825	6,398	4,868	3,713	3,862
April....	6,257	6,202	5,838	5,016	4,486	4,279
May......	5,264	4,529	5,448	5,042	4,539	4,056
June.....	4,060	3,205	4,458	4,334	4,623	4,526
July.....	3,461	2,784	3,713	4,416	4,138	4,409
August...	3,726	2,410	3,611	4,358	3,691	4,277
September	4,378	2,886		4,517	3,117	
October..	6,424	4,105		4,427	3,179	
November.	7,130	6,534		3,750	3,166	
December.	7,083	7,531		4,253	3,968	
Total..	68,715	60,450		52,917	45,463	
	Stocks			Exports		
January..	3,236	3,968	3,911	3,192	2,315	4,325
February.	4,015	3,602	a/	2,529	3,380	3,682
March....	4,663	4,996	4,993	866	1,678	1,184
April....	5,243	5,276	a/	904	1,488	216
May......	5,780	4,749	a/	578	417	152
June.....	5,527	3,327	6,166	95	55	1,620
July.....	4,431	2,077	a/	249	55	2,024
August...	2,756	831	1,764	1,032	7	1,078
September	2,205	694		536	15	
October..	2,429	1,554		1,777	26	
November.	3,108	3,618		2,720	1,327	
December.	2,747	3,408		3,210	3,750	
Total..				17,688	14,513	

Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus.
a/ Not available.

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LARD AND LIVE HOGS: Exports from Danube Basin countries, January-August 1934-1936

Item and period	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	Rumania	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Lard					
1934 -					
Jan.-Mar...	1,157	127	0	0	1,284
Apr.-June..	5,005	58	0	0	5,063
Jan.-June	6,162	185	0	0	6,347
July	2,006	293	0	0	2,299
Aug........	4,064	370	0	0	4,334
Jan.-Aug.	12,232	798	0	0	13,030
1935 -					
Jan.-Mar...	17,140	2,683	22	1	19,846
Apr.-June..	12,148	1,372	0	0	13,520
Jan.-June	29,288	4,055	22	1	33,366
July	5,325	491	0	0	5,816
Aug........	3,568	973	0	0	4,541
Jan.-Aug.	38,181	5,519	22	1	43,723
1936 -					
Jan.-Mar...	15,101	5,011	1,880	162	22,154
Apr.-June..	14,087	4,252	421	201	18,961
Jan.-June	29,188	9,263	2,301	363	41,115
July	1,646	470	-	-	2,116
Aug.a/....	1,984	1,323	-	-	3,307
Jan.-Aug.	32,818	11,056	2,301	363	46,538
Live hogs	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
1934 -					
Jan.-Mar...	28,320	38,544	124	13,532	80,520
Apr.-June..	17,185	25,825	190	14,512	57,712
Jan.-June.	45,505	64,369	314	28,044	138,232
July	11,739	7,997	0	4,396	24,132
Aug........	12,017	11,891	0	7,558	31,466
Jan.-Aug.	69,261	84,257	314	39,998	193,830
1935 -					
Jan.-Mar...	41,767	37,554	61	17,667	97,049
Apr.-June..	43,065	48,148	470	25,362	117,045
Jan.-June	84,832	85,702	531	43,029	214,094
July	15,246	19,675	0	9,513	44,434
Aug........	12,545	25,709	0	17,788	56,042
Jan.-Aug.	112,623	131,086	531	70,330	314,570
1936 -					
Jan.-Mar...	48,608	66,473	185	43,015	158,281
Apr.-June..	34,695	66,694	0	43,786	145,175
Jan.-June.	83,303	133,167	185	86,801	303,456
July	15,507	24,637	0	16,296	56,440
Aug.a/....	12,000	25,000	0	18,000	55,000
Jan.-Aug.	110,810	182,804	185	121,097	414,896

Belgrade office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

a/ Preliminary.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Sept. 26, 1935 and 1936
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Sept. 26, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - Sept.26		Week ended			
	1935	1936	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	88	627	111	0	261	51
Wheat flour b/	3,746	2,510	164	188	174	136
Barley a/	3,073	3,150	605	265	436	115
Corn	57	127	0	3	0	0
Oats	150	10	1	0	1	0
Rye	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 26					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders	43,646	31,719	328	319	191	123
Bacon, including sides	5,362	4,830	189	45	117	128
Pickled pork	6,557	7,159	171	76	214	84
Lard, excluding neutral	78,852	78,872	2,288	1,242	1,956	1,486

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, 50,000 bushels; flour 6,500 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 115,000 bushels; rice 1,167,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1934-35 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1936 week ended			Shipments July 1 - Sept.26	
	1934-35	1935-36	Sept.12	Sept.19	Sept.26	1935-36	1936-37
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	162,832	219,688	5,624	4,701	3,420	33,464	68,921
Canada, 4 markets b/	176,059	246,199	7,567	8,107	7,851	86,086	70,668
United States c/	21,532	15,930	188	435	187	3,834	3,137
Argentina	186,228	77,384	1,336	1,034	794	31,100	12,548
Australia	111,628	110,060	960	1,842	2,178	20,100	15,832
Russia	1,672	30,224	0	0	0	6,552	0
Danube and Bulgaria d/	4,104	8,216	3,552	2,872	1,800	1,992	15,808
British India	c/2,318	f/2,164	40	216	752	24	1,504
Total e/	463,782	447,736				93,232	114,613
Total European shipments a/	387,752	355,032	9,368			g/ 59,624	g/ 71,080
Total ex-European shipments a/	147,938	133,528	2,632			g/ 23,688	g/ 31,544

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster.
c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ Official; total of 11 months.
g/ To September 12.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, September 26, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		Aug.	Aug.	June	July	Aug.	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina..	Paper peso.	33.77	33.12	33.42	33.49	33.50	33.70	33.75	33.76
Canada.....	Dollar....	102.38	99.78	99.72	99.90	99.98	100.00	100.06	100.05
China......	Shang.yuan	34.86	36.86	29.89	29.97	30.05	30.07	30.05	29.91
Denmark....	Krone.....	22.62	22.18	22.41	22.42	22.43	22.57	22.60	22.50
England....	Pound.....	506.51	496.99	501.92	502.25	502.59	505.69	506.38	504.03
France.....	Franc.....	6.66	6.63	6.59	6.62	6.59	6.58	6.58	b/6.58
Germany....	Reichsmark	39.48	40.35	40.27	40.32	40.22	40.22	40.22	40.16
Italy......	Lira......	8.66	8.21	7.86	7.88	7.87	7.86	7.86	7.85
Japan......	Yen.......	29.99	29.32	29.39	29.33	29.40	29.57	29.61	29.37
Mexico.....	Peso......	27.73	27.75	27.76	27.76	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.76
Netherlands	Guilder...	68.38	67.78	67.69	68.08	67.90	67.79	67.87	67.54
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.45	24.95	25.22	25.23	25.25	25.40	25.44	25.33
Spain......	Peseta....	13.80	13.73	13.66	13.71	13.64	13.65	13.65	c/
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.12	25.62	25.88	25.89	25.91	26.06	26.10	25.99
Switzerland	Franc.....	32.95	32.82	32.43	32.72	32.60	32.56	32.58	32.46

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Average for five days, rate for September 26 not available. c/ Not available.

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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, September 23, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	September 25, 1935	September 16, 1936	September 23, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin	18.80	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs.,Hamburg..	19.04	13.30	12.97
United Kingdom: b/			
Prices at Liverpool first quality -			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	17.63	17.98
Danish Wiltshire sides	18.81	22.60	22.57
Canadian green sides.......	17.51	19.78	19.75
American short cut green hams	22.50	19.25	19.47
American refined lard......	16.30	13.73	13.36

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesales. a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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